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THE UNIVERSITY.

From the Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chapel Hill, Feb. 15th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Age:

The misconception and misrepresentations prevalent to some extent, in relation to the organization of the Trustees and Faculty of the University, will probably justify, if in your opinion they do not imperatively require, the publication of the following statement:

I was appointed President of the University at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 5th December, 1835. I was not present, but a gentleman who attended the meeting for the purpose of presenting the name of an Episcopal clergyman of high character and unusual attainments, informed me shortly afterwards, that he declined doing so, on hearing Judge Cameron express the opinion that while the clergy ought to be freely represented in the faculty, the head of it should always be a layman. That he would not vote for a clergyman of any denomination for the Presidency, or for any layman who resided north of Mason's and Dixon's line. The nomination of the present incumbent was made by him and seconded by Judge Gaston.

When I entered upon the discharge of my duties in January 1836, the Faculty consisted of Professors Mitchell, Phillips, Hooper and Burgevin, and Tutors McAllister and Owen. The two first named were Presbyterian clergymen, though neither was a member of the Presbyterian church at the date of his appointment, and Prof. Phillips not a clergyman until some years afterwards. Dr. Hooper was a Baptist clergyman and Mr. Burgevin a Romanist; one of the Tutors a Presbyterian, the other a member of a Methodist family. The religious services in the Chapel on the Sabbath, were conducted by Professors Mitchell and Dr. Hooper alternately, until the latter removed to South Carolina, early in February, 1838, to take charge of the Furman Theological Institute, near Winnsborough. About the middle of 1837, Dr. Hooper gave notice of his intention to retire from his Professorship at the close of the year, and it became necessary to secure the services of a suitable successor in the department of Ancient Languages, and to make proper provision for the maintenance of religious worship. In the month of August I was able to congratulate the Trustees upon the acceptance by the Rev. Edward Wadsworth, with the concurrence of his Presiding Elder, the Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, subject, nevertheless to the approval of the Bishop, of the appointment of Chaplain to the University.

The following correspondence exhibits the causes which produced the failure of this scheme and the ultimate adoption of a different plan:

"UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chapel Hill, Jan. 27th, 1838.

DEAR SIR:—The Trustees of this Institution have determined to establish a Chaplainey, very similar in its character to that instituted some years since by the University of Virginia, viz: that the chaplain shall be appointed annually, and that he shall be taken alternately from the four leading religious denominations of the State, the Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Presbyterians.

It has been made my duty to obtain, if practicable, the concurrence of these several denominations of christians in this arrangement, and it affords me much pleasure to state, that thus far the proposition has been most favorably received.

In the month of August last, and very shortly after the determination of the Trustees upon this subject was announced, the Faculty agreed to tender the situation to the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth of your church. His engagements in Raleigh precluded an immediate acceptance of the office, and it was therefore declined. Mr W. advised me nevertheless, that he would be willing to accept the office and enter upon the duties of it early in the present year, provided your sanction could be obtained, and that the Presiding Elder of his District, the Rev. Mr. Leigh, entertained the opinion that it would not be refused.

Upon this assurance the Faculty decided that the Chaplainey would remain vacant, until your determination with respect to it could be ascertained. In the month of September I addressed a communication to you at Cincinnati, upon this subject, which I presume did not reach you, as no reply has been received.

My present object is to secure the countenance and aid of your church in the prosecution of our purpose, and to this end, to request that Mr. Wadsworth may be stationed, during the present year, in this village, in which event, I am authorised to guarantee a competent provision for his support. It is perhaps proper, that I should state as an additional reason in favor of the adoption of this measure, that the Methodists are the most numerous denomination of christians in the village and the immediate neighborhood.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
D. L. SWAIN."

Rev. Bishop MORRIS.

GREENSBORO', Feb. 5, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from you in behalf of the Board of Trustees for North Carolina University, requesting me to station the Rev. E. Wadsworth at Chapel Hill, with a view to his service as Chaplain to the University: and if it could be done with the prospect of permanent usefulness, equal to that of other fields of labor, where he is needed and called for, it would be most grateful to my feelings to grant the request. Your village is small, and apart from the University, presents an insufficient prospect of successful labor to justify the making it a regular station to be supplied annually; and to supply it for the sake of the University, once in four years, with an interval of three years, would not probably justify the deduction of time and labor, to be made from our regular work as itinerant ministers.* Beside, when our next year comes round, we may not have at command such a preacher as your Board would choose for Chaplain. In these views, my brethren associated with me for counsel concur. You will please to excuse me, and accept for the University and for your personal office, the best wishes of, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,
THO. A. MORRIS.

D. L. SWAIN, Esq.

After repeated conferences as to the course to be pursued, and after arriving at the conclusion that further efforts to secure the services of either a Methodist or Baptist clergyman in reasonable time, would be unavailing, the Faculty determined to recommend the Rev. William M. Green of Hillsborough, for the Chaplainey. He was appointed Professor of Rhetoric, on the 27th February 1838, and was the first Episcopal clergyman called to fill a Professor's chair in this institution.

On the 8th September 1838, a Board of Trustees met at the Executive office, on the summons of the Governor, to appoint a successor to Dr. Hooper, as Professor of Ancient Languages. The names of Professor Henry Tutwiler of Alabama, Professor M. Fetter of New York, and the late William E. Anderson, Esq., then of Hillsborough, were proposed by different members of the Board. Before the Board proceeded to ballot, Judge Cameron remarked that it was scarcely necessary to intimate that the last nomination rendered his position a delicate one, but that in the discharge of a public duty he would not permit his course to be influenced by considerations of friendship, or ties of blood. That it was known to most of those present, that he had taken more pains than any one else to secure the present organization of the Faculty. That when the President consented to accept a nomination, he had assured him, that situated as he would find himself at Chapel Hill, remote from the seat of authority, without the presence of a single Trustee to whom he could turn on sudden emergencies for counsel or support, he would frequently find himself in a condition like that of the commander of a ship at sea in the midst of a storm, or menaced with mutiny. For one, therefore, he would consider him as holding the right to select his crew, and that no appointment should be made to a place in the Faculty without his concurrence. He added that his object in rising was simply to request the President to indicate his preferences, among the gentlemen whose names were before the Board. At the close of Judge Cameron's remarks, Judge Gaston expressed high gratification at the course his friend had determined to pursue. He stated that the selection of a proper person to fill the vacant chair, was important to the community at large, but to the Faculty it was a matter of the deepest concern. The person who might be appointed was not merely to be a co-instructer, but a daily associate. He must possess the requisite talents and attainments for the proper discharge of the duties of his chair, and the moral and social qualities necessary to inspire confidence and produce familiar intimate intercourse. It was reasonable to suppose that on all these subjects, the Faculty were better informed than the Board, and he repeated the gratification he felt at having been anticipated by Judge Cameron, in the request he had himself intended to make, that the President would submit his views to the Board.

I stated in reply, that the testimonials offered by the friends of the three gentlemen, had undergone a very careful examination by the Faculty; that neither Professor Tutwiler nor Professor Fetter was known personally to any of their number, that Mr. Anderson was a graduate of the University—probably the personal acquaintance of every member of the Board, and universally esteemed a gentleman of high and pure character. His attainments however were not supposed to be equal to those of either Mr. Tutwiler or Mr. Fetter, and in the selection of a successor to Dr. Hooper, the interests and reputation of the institution required, that very high attainments should be regarded as indispensable. The Faculty entertained the opinion that the evidence before them entitled Professor Tutwiler to the highest consideration.

He would have been appointed by a nearly unanimous vote, if the Board had not been surprised by the presentation of a note, received at the moment of balloting, from a relative of Mr. Tutwiler, requesting Judge Nash to withdraw his name. Professor Fetter was thereupon elected.

Mr. Tutwiler was a Methodist, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Fetter Episcopalians. Neither Judge Cameron nor Judge Gaston was a Presbyterian. Both were good and great men.

In 1842, when the state of the endowment would barely justify the measure, an adjunct Professorship of Rhetoric was established, and the Rev. C. F. Deems appointed. He continued with us until the close of the year 1848, when he resigned and accepted a Professorship in Randolph Macon College. A recently published pamphlet of Dr. Deems may be referred to as a grateful and graceful exhibition of his views in relation to the administration of the affairs of the University during the six years that he was a member of the Faculty.

In 1849, the Trustees established the Professorship of History, and appointed the Rev. Albert M. Shipp Professor, by a unanimous vote.

The Trustees have no power to compel gentlemen to accept Professorships, or when they have accepted, to enforce their permanent continuance in office. You will probably be surprised to learn that no instance is known, since the foundation of the Institution, where a Methodist has competed unsuccessfully for either a Professorship or Tutorship.

As at present organized, there are two Episcopal, two Methodist and two Presbyterian clergyman in our corps of instructers. That there is no Baptist clergyman among us, is the fault of neither the Faculty nor the Trustees. One was sought for assiduously to supply the last vacancy which occurred. The course which the Board was disposed to pursue, was indicated with sufficient clearness in the following remarks, made by me at the time of the election of a successor to Dr. Mitchell, and published under the sanction of the Executive Committee a year ago.

"Immediately before proceeding to ballot, I stated in substance, if not in words, that in the selection of a successor to Dr. Mitchell, we could not expect to secure the services of a gentleman of equal ability and attainments, who was not in the decline of life, and that I had no hopes of finding any one who, at the present, would be able to supply our loss. That it had been my object in a careful scrutiny of the pretensions of the gentlemen to whom my attention had been directed, to find among the graduates of this University a young man of decided ability, of attainments equal to his years, who had given satisfactory evidence of capacity to impart instruction, and who had a well established character as an accomplished christian gentleman. That as the University was a State Institution, I had always entertained the opinion, that all parties in the State, political and religious, should be represented in the government of it, and that as no member of the Faculty was a Baptist, other things being equal, I would prefer a member of that denomination, and next to that a Methodist. That if a suitable person among our graduates presented himself, other things being equal, I would prefer a southern to a northern man."

With respect to the manner in which the Board of Trustees is constituted, I cannot be expected to speak with as much particularity and precision as in relation to the Faculty. I am satisfied, however, that great mistakes exist upon the subject, which ought to be corrected. The entire Board consists at present of about 55 members; who have been appointed at intervals during the last 40 years, and who are widely dispersed over the State, from the Albemarle to the Alleghany. A considerable proportion of them are not members, in full communion, of any Church. I have examined the catalogue with some care, and with the best means of information at my command, entertain the opinion, that if considered in relation to Church preferences, while the Episcopalians are greatly the most numerous, that Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians will be found in nearly equal proportions. Not a third of the members of the entire Board meet together at one time and place, at intervals of less than ten years, and no one of any party or denomination, will, as I believe, be able to point to any instance when the action of the Board was controlled by party influence, political or religious.

The government of the University is as to most practical purposes, confided to an Executive Committee of seven, of whom the Governor is *ex officio* Chairman. The Committee is necessarily composed of gentlemen residing in or near Raleigh, since it is important that they shall meet frequently and sometimes at very short notice. The only Churches represented in the committee, either by membership or predilection, are the Episcopal and the Methodist.

Politically the Board is pretty equally divided. In the Executive Committee there are three Democrats and four Whigs.

It is a singular fact, but one for which neither the Trustees nor the Faculty of the University are in any wise responsible, that the leaven of Presbyterianism, is, in proportion to numbers, more extensively diffused in the Board of Trustees of Normal College than in that of the University. They are not found in so large a proportion in either as to portend imminent danger to civil or religious liberty. That every Trustee during the quarter of a century under review, has always acted upon the principles of wise liberality and Christian charity which characterized the course of Judge Cameron and Judge Gaston, is neither asserted nor believed; but that the collective body in their official acts have never departed from them, is most confidently affirmed. With reference to the more than 150 persons, who, during that period from time to time, were members of the Board, and many of whom have watched with anxious solicitude over the weltare of the Institution, it is no more than justice to the living and the dead to say, that no similar number can now be found within our borders, of equal ability, attainments, wealth and influence. The present state of the Institution compared with what it was at the commencement of that period, affords satisfactory evidence that their fostering care has been crowned with the only reward they coveted. Its numbers have been increased five fold, and its revenues and means of usefulness in still greater proportion. It is believed that at present there is but one Institution in the Union which has on its regular classes a larger number of undergraduates.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your ob'd't servant,
D. L. SWAIN.

*Mr. Wadsworth was during this and the subsequent year (1838 and 1839) stationed at Randolph Macon College, as Chaplain to that institution.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1859.

MR. WORTH'S REPORT.—We propose briefly to conclude our summary of facts embodied in the Report on the condition and management of the North Carolina Railroad.

The committee found on file a bond of Benj'n Trollinger and others, promising to refund by 1st Oct. 1854, $3,248 37, paid by the company for the Shop lands. In Aug. 1855, $1800 was paid on this bond, and no steps have been taken to collect the balance.

The Committee found that the N. C. Western Extension railroad was indebted to the N. C. road, on the 1st Jan'y 1859, $21,608 81, which had accumulated for freights and for work done at the shops since June 1, 1857. During that time $2000 had been paid, leaving the above balance of $21,608 81 due. The actual cost of transporting iron and other heavy articles over railroads is from $2 50 to $3 per ton per 100 miles. Yet the freights are carried for this Western Extension, by order of the Board, at $2 per ton per 100 miles.

Of the $41,206 36 of surplus which Mr. Fisher reported in his 20th of Jan'y letter, $27,665 25 is due from stockholders. The committee say that much the larger portion of this is worthless. One dec'd stockholder owes $10,070, without assets.

The committee at one of its early meetings endeavored to get a detailed statement of the debts due to and from the company. It was promised in Mr. Fisher's 20th of Jan'y Letter. It did not appear there, for the reason, as stated, that it would take too long to print it. The committee applied to the Treasurer, the book-keeper, and to Mr. Fisher himself for such a statement, without success,—Mr. Fisher finally telling Dr. Mills, one of the committee, that "he refused any further investigation on the subject."

The committee thereupon remark, that the object of the investigation has been frustrated.

The committee was particularly anxious to ascertain what were "the old debts, unlisted, and not known to exist," when he applied to the Legislature in 1856, for authority to issue $350,000 of bonds to pay off *all* outstanding debts and leave a sufficient surplus to equip the road. He had then (Dec. 1856) been president of the company 18 months, and must be presumed to have ascertained all its debts, for he was constantly harassed by its creditors. In his annual report of July 1858, every warrant issued by him since July 1855 was stated to have been examined; and he referred to this in his Jan'y letter to the Governor. The committee therefore supposed it could be exhibited without difficulty or delay. But it was refused. The committee appears to infer, that these "old debts, unlisted, and not known to exist," are such as were created during his own administration.

The committee "find, at the close of the fiscal year, 1855, when Governor Morehead's administration ceased, the finance committee report the resources of the company as follows:

In the hands of the treasurer,	$420,727 44
Due upon stock of individuals,	94,150 00
Due from transportation not collected,	16,111 75

"With a treasury, then so full, it is remarkable that there should have been any debts, excepting for the hire of negroes for the year, then half expired, not known to exist 18 months afterwards."

The closing pages of the Report, as follows, are connected with this point:—

"In Mr. Fisher's report of July, 1856, he estimates that $350,000 will pay the debts and complete the construction of the road. He says, "the statements of this report have been made with more than usual minuteness, and the estimates submitted are such as we have every reason to believe will make a full completion of this work; and such has been my conviction of the importance and necessity of a speedy and entire completion, as to cause me to have made out and to present to you such full estimates as could leave no doubt of affording the administration the means for placing this road on a firm footing, clear of the little indebtedness which brings constant vexation, and with the equipment indispensable to its safe and profitable operations."

"This is reiterated in the memorial to the Legislature, asking privilege to sell the bonds of the company at an increased interest. At the time the act passed, allowing the issue of the 8 per cent bonds, Mr. Fisher had been President of the road 18 months; had been excessively harassed and paying at the rate of 12 per cent per annum to raise money to meet the liabilities of the company, and one would have supposed might have found out what it owed. He professed that he had found out.

"The $350,000 was raised on the company's bonds, and thereafter, if the foregoing report had been correct, the net earnings of the road, less the interest on this $350,000 and the sinking fund, providing for its payment, would have been surplus for dividends.

"In his report of 1857, he says the net earnings amount, for the past year, to $162,924 63, but states that "a larger amount of outstanding indebtedness has been paid than was known to exist."

"In July, 1858, he reports the net earnings over operating expense, for the preceding ye'r, to be $185,212 06.

"In his report of the 20th January, 1859, he makes the net earnings, from July 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859, $112,544 98.

"These net earnings, summed up, stand thus:

Net earnings for year ending July, 1857,		$162,924 63
" " " " " July, 1858,		185,212 06
" " to January, 1859,		112,544 98
		$460,681 67
Deduct interest for two years on the $350,000 at 8 per cent	$56,000 00	
Sinking Fund	25,000 00	
		$81,000 00
		$379,681 67

"If Mr. Fisher's estimates, made with so much care in July, 1856, had been correct, then the net surplus in the treasury, according to his own showings, should have been, on the first of January, 1859, $379,681 67, instead of $41,205 36. As the Express train was not contemplated in the estimates of 1856, amounting to $75,200, this sum ought also to be deducted. This would reduce the net surplus to $306,481 67
Deduct the present reported surplus $41,205 36
$265,276 31

And you will see, to make these reports consistent, that there must have been paid within two years, $265,276 31, on debts "not known to exist," at the time the memorial was submitted to the General Assembly at its last session.

"Your committee believe from the report of Col. Gwynn, on leaving the road, sustained by repeated reports of the President and directors since that date, that the road was cheaply constructed, and that its future prospects, if well and economically managed, are highly encouraging.

"Your committee are not ignorant, that in the management of so extensive a road, the most vigilant and judicious administration might commit errors. But making due allowance for these, we think the facts herein disclosed, warrant the conclusion that this road has been badly managed—by the President and Directors—in the particulars which we have been able to examine, in the time and under the circumstances, herein set forth. In many important particulars, we have made no examination, because we could not do it without totally neglecting our other legislative duties.

"We regret that we have been unable to make our investigation so thorough as we think the interests of the State require.

J. WORTH, *Chairman.*
L. A. MILLS,
EDWIN D. DRAKE.
D. D. FEREBEE."

There is but one other point alluded to in Mr. Worth's Report, to which we think it necessary to call the attention of our readers. It is the system of State Directors, the kind of individuals appointed, the little interest they could have in the work, and the little aid they could therefore afford to a President inclined to do his duty.

Until the State made its first subscription, in 1853, the stockholders elected all the Directors, 12 in number. And they acted upon the sound and sensible principle, that the proper men to manage the work were those who were largely interested in it; who had invested their money largely in it. They accordingly elected the first Board, in 1850, composed of the following gentlemen, who had subscribed the number of shares ($100 each) affixed to their names, viz:

Wm. C. Means 40, John I. Shaver 106, John B. Lord 106, F. Fries 80, J. W. Thomas 81, J. M. Morehead 180, John A. Gilmer 81, Benj'n Trolinger 20, Wm. A. Graham 40, R. M. Saunders 80, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., 150, A. T. Jerkins 116.

Here was a Board who among them owned 1080 shares, $108,000, nearly one-ninth part of the entire stock subscribed. Nobody could doubt either the zeal or the care and circumspection which such men would exert over the work. They had much at stake every way.

In 1851, John W. Ellis, 6 shares, took the place of Mr. Shaver, 106 shares, D. A. Davis, 20, that of John B. Lord, 106, Cad. Jones, 40, that of B. Trolinger, 20, E. M. Holt, 20, that of W. A. Graham, 40, F. J. Hill, 50, that of A. J. DeRosset, 150. These changes (two of them caused by large Salisbury stockholders becoming contractors and therefore ineligible as Directors) reduced stock owned by this Board to 794 shares.

In 1852, the only change made was that T. J. Wilson (representing the Salem community) 245 shares, took the place of F. Fries, and increased aggregate held by the Board to 959 shares.

And now comes in the State as a subscriber, with a right to appoint 8 out of the 12 Directors. And let us see how Gov. Reid used this right. He appointed Wm. H. Washington, owning 20 shares, W. T. Dortch, owning *none*, Samuel Hargrave, owning 20, Robt. Strange, owning *none*, S. F. Phillips, owning 5, N. G. Rand, owning 2, R. P. Dick, owning 5, and C. F. Fisher, owning 10. In all 62 shares among the eight Directors! Six of them owned 22 shares, 5 of them owned 12 shares, and two of them owned no share. If any thing could have destroyed this great work, in which three millions had been invested, Gov. Reid's appointments were the very thing to do it. Fortunately, however, there remained a leaven of the old Board, gentlemen who *had* some interest at stake. The stockholders elected F. Fries, 80 shares, F. J. Hill 50, D. A. Davis 20, and J. M. Morehead 180. In all 330; which, added to the whole Board of 1853.

In 1854, Gov. Reid left out S. F. Phillips, who owned 5 shares, and appointed in his place John Berry who owned *none*, and left out Wm. H. Washington who owned 20 shares, and appointed in his place G. S. Stephenson who owned *none*. He thus left out the only two Whigs whom he had appointed, and got eight full blooded democrats to represent the State, who among them had invested 58 shares in this work, (Mr. Strange having *bought* 1 share and Mr. Dortch 20 since their appointment in 1853.) The stockholders elected F. Fries 114 shares, C. Phifer 23, R. M. Saunders 50, and J. M. Morehead 88. In all 275; added to the 58 held by State Directors, made 333 shares owned by the Board.

After 1854, (under Gov. Bragg,) there was actually one Whig (Giles Mebane, Esq.) regularly appointed every year; and instead of selecting gentlemen who owned no stock, Gov. B's appointees in 1855 owned 544 shares, in 1856, 549, in 1857, 549, in 1858, 558. And, united with stock held by Directors elected by the individual stockholders, the whole Board held, in 1855, 1573 shares; in 1856, 1676 shares; in 1857, 1696 shares; in 1858, 1719 shares. (In each of these four years, Alex. McRae, representing 885 shares held by McRae & Co., was one of the private stock Directors.)

The Report states the number of days which each Director attended the Board during the past three years. These range from 2 days in a year, up to 8 days. In 1856 they all amounted, in the aggregate, to 71 days; and the amount paid them therefor was $1004 80. In 1857, 71 days, $1028 40. In 1858, 69 days, $726 80.

The great advantage of being a Director is, however, the right to ride up and down the road at pleasure, free of charge, and the further right, by understanding or courtesy, to ride over all other roads South of New York without charge.

Having thus concluded our review of Mr. Worth's Report, we think it right to give, *in full*, the Minority Report, which it is understood the democrats concocted for the dissenting member of the Committee, who did not himself intend to present any Report, but the Democrats insisted upon having one to go forth with Mr. Worth's. That it may have its full force, we present it entire, only wondering at the meagreness of the defence which the party could get up, (or which Mr. Green would consent to father):—

"MINORITY REPORT UPON N. C. RAILROAD.

"The undersigned, one of the Joint Committee appointed by this General Assembly to investigate the "condition, management, and prospects of the N. C. Railroad Company," begs leave to give the reason why he has not concurred in and signed the report submitted by the other members of the Committee, it being impossible at this late day of the Session to prepare a minority report, with any hope that it can be printed and accompany the report of the majority of the Committee, which has been already laid upon the Speaker's desk in the Senate.

"Soon after entering upon this investigation, the undersigned, in view of the magnitude of the labor imposed upon the Committee, growing out of the receipt and disbursement of the capital stock of $4,000,000, together with all the receipts and disbursements of the road since its construction up to the present time, a period of near nine years, embracing the general management and conduct of the road under two administrations, as set forth in many large folios and piles of papers truly formidable—in view of these facts and the short time the Committee could bestow upon this work, and attend to their legislative duties, the undersigned became fully impressed with the conviction that any report this Committee might make under such circumstances would be greatly wanting in thoroughness, completeness and impartiality; and knowing that this report is based upon isolated facts and allegations of mismanagement without going or attempting to go fully into the conduct of the road, and being conscious of the fact that such a report is calculated to do great injustice to the directors and president of the N. C. Railroad, the undersigned has refused to concur in or sign such report. Very respectfully submitted,

WM. F. GREEN.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $400,000 of State Bonds issued under "an act authorizing the Public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes." That is, we suppose, under the act providing for the pressing liabilities of the State, about $1,360,000. These bonds will be sold in sums of $1000, $500, $200, and $100 each, as purchasers may desire—the larger bonds to run 30 years; the smaller 10 years.

The Treasurer also gives notice that he will promptly take up, at his office, the bonds of the State falling due during the present year.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for $100,000 of Bonds of $1000 each, dated April 1st, 1859, and running thirty years, issued for the completion of the Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coalfields, payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

The last quotations of North Carolina Bonds in New York were at 98.

The Western N. C. Democracy.—The Mountain Democrats are furious about the doings of the late Legislature. The Asheville News of the 24th ult. has a leading editorial headed "Adjourned." This editorial refers to the adjournment of the late Legislature of North Carolina, and deals out damnation to the two bodies composing the last General Assembly, without stint or qualification. General B. M. Edney, also says, in a letter dated "Senate Chamber," that North Carolina has done nothing for the people he has the honor to represent, except to tax them in a manner unprecedented in the annals of legislation.

The News thinks the action of the late Legislature on a par with that which produced the revolutionary war. Says that the people of Western North Carolina are prepared for a dissolution of every tie that binds us together as one people.

The Revenue Law.—We have just concluded the printing of the Revenue Law as ratified, to be sent out by the Secretary of State, one copy each to the sheriffs, clerks, and takers of the tax-list.

We publish the following section for the information of clerks, sheriffs and others:

"Sec. 114. All laws imposing taxes, the subjects of which are revised in this act, or imposing taxes upon subjects other than those revised in this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this repeal shall not be construed to extend to the provisions of any law so far as they relate to the taxes listed, or which ought to have been listed, or which may be due for the year 1858, or for any year previous thereto.

The taxes to be paid to the sheriffs during the ensuing summer, and to be by them returned to the Comptroller and paid to the Treasurer by the 1st of October, 1859, are those which were given in last year. The taxes imposed by the present Revenue Law will be given in this year and paid next.—*Ral. Standard.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, March 1.

The *City of Baltimore* with Liverpool dates to Feb'y 16th arrived last night.

The Continental war question generally is in about the same position. Rumors of a crisis continued, but failed to excite serious fears of a collision.

The House of Lords had debated the Right of Search question. Lord Malmesbury said a code of instructions for the suppression of the Slave Trade had been agreed to by England and France, and submitted to the United States.

Lord Stanley's Indian Finance Statement shows the cost and losses by the Mutiny to be 21,000,000 pounds sterling. Another loan of 7,000,000 pounds will be required for India. The Naval Estimates are increased only about one million.

The Paris Bourse had been comparatively steady. On the 15th it declined five-eighths under disquieting rumors.

An official article in a Vienna paper says Austria is quite willing to take as a basis for diplomatic discussion on the Italian question, whatever may be agreed upon by the Western powers.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb'y 16.—Cotton, sales for three days 32,000 bales. The market opened buoyant at an advance of from 1-16 to ⅛, and closed quiet, with quotations barely maintained, in consequence of the Europa's news. Rosin steady at 4s. 10d. Spts. Turpt. firm, at 40½ to arrive. Rice quiet.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI—FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE!

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.

The splendid steamboat *Princess*, from Vicksburg, for New Orleans, crowded with passengers, when near Baton Rouge on Sunday morning last, exploded her boiler, took fire and burned to the water's edge.

There were four hundred persons on board, two hundred of whom are supposed to have been killed and drowned.

The missing were mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi. A large number of ladies are among the lost.

A great many of the survivors are badly scalded and otherwise injured.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.

A boat has just returned from the wreck, bringing a great many of the dead and wounded.

The cause of the fearful disaster, which has hurried so many precious souls into eternity, is not certainly known, but it is reported that the boat was behind time when she reached Baton Rouge; and that the engineer declared he would reach New Orleans by a certain time, or blow up the boat. If this be correct, the unfortunate man paid most dearly for his rashness. He was cut entirely in two.

About one hundred were wounded—many dangerously—and some are now dying.

As yet, it is impossible to ascertain the number of lives lost. Some were saved by boats.

Numerous unrecognized bodies are being found along the shore where the waters have drifted them.

Horrible affair at Bennettsville.—The postmaster at this place received yesterday a note from Bennettsville, containing the following:

"Three men killed here yesterday by poison, supposed to have been in whiskey. John W. Graham, Annanias Graham and John B. McCallum, were the victims. John C. Terrel has been arrested and lodged in jail—circumstantial evidence very strong against him."

Another gentleman here also received a letter stating that a Coroner's inquest had been held, and a verdict rendered that the three men came to their death by poison, administered by the hands of John C. Terrel.—*Cheraw Herald.*

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The National Intelligencer of Monday has the following:

Our community was yesterday afternoon thrown into a state of painful excitement and regret by the reports of an encounter and resulting homicide, which took place about two o'clock in the First Ward, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and the east side of Lafayette Square. The parties were Philip Barton Key, Esq., United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, and the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, a Representative in Congress from the city of New York. The meeting ended in the killing of Mr. Key by Mr. Sickles, the former having lived but very short time after receiving three shots from a revolver.

The provocative to this dreadful affair is disclosed in the testimony of Mr. Butterworth, of New York, before Justice Goddard, the Chief of Police. He states that about the time above mentioned he met Mr. Sickles on Pennsylvania avenue, a little eastward of the corner of Lafayette Square, and nearly opposite the State Department. He had a few words of conversation with Mr. Sickles, who left him as Mr. Key approached, the latter coming down the avenue towards the State Department. They met at the corner of Lafayette Square, when Mr. Key extended his hand towards Mr. Sickles, saying "How are you?" Mr. Sickles refused to take the proffered hand, saying, "You have dishonored my home and my family," and applying to him some epithet.

Mr. Key immediately put his hand in his side pocket, for the purpose, as the witness supposed, of drawing a weapon, and Mr. Sickles at the same time put his hand into his skirt pocket, from which he drew a pistol. As Mr. Key raised his hand to throw at Mr. Sickles the article he took out of his pocket, (which proved to be an opera glass,) Mr. Sickles fired his pistol and shot Mr. Key. The latter staggered a little back, but rallied and made at Mr. Sickles, who, stepping a few feet backward, fired a second shot into the body of Mr. Key, who then reeled back towards Mr. Maynard's house with one hand on the railing and one knee on the pavement, exclaiming "you have shot me," and then crying "murder." Mr. Sickles then fired a third shot into the body of Mr. Key, and left him, after which Mr. Key was conveyed to the "Club-House," close at hand, where he expired in a few minutes.

We learn, in addition to the above, that immediately after firing the third time, Mr. Sickles proceeded to the residence of Judge Black, which is in that neighborhood, and to which place he was followed by several police officers, whom he afterwards requested to accompany him to his own residence, that he might make some necessary arrangements preparatory to surrendering himself to the Chief of Police. The officers having complied with his wishes, the Mayor and Chief of Police were soon in attendance, and after a brief examination, Justice Goddard having declined to take bail in so serious a case, Mr. Sickles was committed to prison for a further examination.

It is stated by the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun that Mrs. Sickles confessed to Sickles

[*Continued on 4th page.*]

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

Without copying any of the numberless stories put in circulation by those pests, the Washington letter-writers, and of which the newspapers are full, we add to the particulars given in our last the following statement, which may be called *official*, drawn from Hon. S. F. Butterworth; to clear himself of a charge of being an accessary.

STATEMENT OF MR. BUTTERWORTH.

In consequence of erroneous and false statements which have appeared in the public press in relation to the death of P. Barton Key, esq., I feel that it is necessary that I should state the facts so far as I am connected with the occurrence. On Sunday morning, about 12 m., I received at the house of a friend with whom I was staying a note from the Hon. D. E. Sickles, saying "Dear B., come to me right away," which I showed to Hon. Robert J. Walker and Senator Gwin, with whom I was then conversing. I asked the bearer of the note who was there, and said to my friends "what can Sickles desire." I immediately went to the house of Mr. S. On my arrival I found Mr. Sickles in his bed-room, lying on his face on the pillow, overwhelmed with grief. Some time elapsed before I could obtain from him an account of the cause of his affliction. He kept exclaiming, "I am a dishonored and ruined man, and cannot look you in the face." Finally, he disclosed to me the following circumstances:

On Friday Mr. Sickles received an anonymous letter, stating that his wife was in the habit of meeting Mr. P. Barton Key at a house on 15th street, in a negro neighborhood. Through an agent, Mr. Sickles had ascertained that Mr. Key had rented a house in that neighborhood, and was in the habit of meeting a lady there corresponding in dress and appearance to the wife of Mr. S. Being possessed of these facts, he stated them to his wife on Saturday night. She said at once "that she perceived that she was discovered," and thereupon made a full confession of her guilt in writing.

By this confession, it appeared that this criminal intercourse had been going on since April, 1858; sometimes, in the absence of Mr. S., at the house of her husband; and that at the commencement of the present session of Congress Mr. Key had hired an untenanted house on 15th street, where they were in the habit of meeting frequently.

After he had apprised me of the foregoing facts, he consulted me as to the course he should pursue. I advised him to send his wife to her mother at New-York; that, as it was now near the close of the session, it would excite no remark; that, during the time intervening between the close of the session and the commencement of the next, he could go to Europe for a few months, and in the meantime a separation could be arranged between himself and his wife; that I presumed the affair was known only to one or two persons, beyond mere surmise; and that, for the honor of his little daughter and his wife's friends, this course should be pursued.

To this Mr. Sickles replied: "My friend, I would gladly pursue this course, but so abandoned, so reckless have Key and my wife been that all the negroes in that neighborhood, and I dare not say how many other persons, know all about the circumstances."

I then left Mr. S. in his bed room, and, on going down stairs, I met in the library Mr. Geo. B. Wooldridge, a clerk of the House of Representatives. I said to him—"This is a terrible affair." He then handed me a written statement made by Mrs. Sickles of her guilt, which was written and signed, as I was then informed, by Mrs. S., in the presence of two females, and witnessed by them. I read the statement, laid it down on the table, and said I will go down town for a while and return here again, and requested Mr. Wooldridge to say so to Mr. S. if he should inquire for me. I immediately left the house and walked to the Club, on 16th street, drank a glass of ale with a friend, and slowly returned to the house of Mr. Sickles. On entering the library again Mr. Wooldridge informed me that Mr. Key had twice passed the house during the morning, and had a short time since waived his handkerchief three times as a signal. Whilst conversing with him, Mr. Sickles came into the library and said that he had "seen the scoundrel making signals," and he added, "My God! this is horrible!" I said, "Mr. Sickles, you must be calm, and look this matter square in the face; if there be a possibility of keeping the *certain knowledge* of this crime from the public, you must do nothing to destroy that possibility; you may be mistaken in your belief that it is known to the whole city."

He instantly replied, "No, no, my friend, I am not; it is already the town talk." I then said, if that be so, there is but one course left for you as man of honor; you need no advice. After a few moment's silence, Mr. S. said that he "was satisfied that Mr. Key had been in the habit of making his signals from a window of the Club-House opposite; and, what surprised him very much, was that his wife strenuously denied this, though freely confessing her guilt." He then walked into the hall, and said to me, "Come, go over with me to Stewart's room, in the Club-House, and he may be able to inform me whether Key has a room there, and for what purpose he uses it." I assented, and walked out into the street, supposing that Mr. Sickles was following me. I left the house for this sole purpose.

When I left Mr. S. in the hall, I am satisfied he had no weapons on his person. He was without his overcoat. He said nothing to me about weapons, or the probability of encountering Mr. Key. I walked slowly down the avenue, on the south side, to the corner, and, as I was crossing the street, I saw Mr. Key advance a few steps towards me. He saluted me, saying: "Good morning, Mr. Butterworth; what a fine day we have." I responded, and said: "Have you come from the club?" He said, "I have." I asked, "Is Mr. Stewart in his room?" He answered, "Yes; and he is quite unwell." I then said, "I am going up to see him; good morning," and turned to leave him. As I did so, I saw Mr. Sickles for the first time after leaving his house, coming rapidly down 16th street, on the side next the square, and then near the corner. I had walked about thirty feet on my way to the Club, when I heard Mr. S. exclaim, in a loud voice, "Key, you scoundrel, you have dishonored my house; you must die."

I turned immediately and saw Mr. K. thrust his hand in his vest or side-coat pocket, take a step in the direction of Mr. Sickles, and simultaneously I heard the discharge of a pistol. Mr. Key then rapidly advanced on Mr. Sickles, seized him with his left hand by the collar of the coat, and seemed to make an effort to strike with something in his right hand, which I then supposed to be a weapon. Mr. Sickles backed into the middle of the street, when he succeeded in extricating himself from Mr. Key's grasp, drew a pistol from his overcoat pocket, presented it at Mr. Key, who retreated backwards up 16th street towards the Club, and threw something at Mr. Sickles. Mr. Sickles followed, and when within ten feet fired. I saw that Mr. Key was wounded. He staggered towards the side-walk, saying, "Don't shoot me." He leaned for a moment against a tree, when Mr. Sickles advanced upon him, exploded a cap, and then fired a third time. As Mr. Key was falling, Mr. S. frequently exclaimed, "You villain, you have dishonored my house, and you must die." He uttered these words again, while standing over Mr. Key with his revolver in his hand. I took no part in the contest.

I believed them both to be armed. When I left Mr. Sickles's house I had no thought of meeting or seeing Mr. Key, my object being to visit Mr. Stewart. I had no arms with me. I did not know Mr. Sickles intended to take arms with him. He left the house after me, and without any suggestion from me came towards the club, on the north side of the square. When Mr. Key saluted me, I did not know Mr. Sickles was approaching, nor did I see him until I turned to leave Mr. Key. I did not see Mr. S. shoot Mr. Key after his fall, nor place his pistol in contact with his head or clothing. After the third fire I advanced and took Mr. Sickles's arm and walked with him up 16th street, and advised him to go to his house or to the Attorney General's. He did so. I returned to the scene, and picked up an opera glass from the middle of the street and gave it to Mr. Sickles. This is the whole of my connection with this unfortunate occurrence. It is not true that I either sought or detained Mr. Key. He first addressed me, and our interview did not last one minute. I have known the late Mr. Key, in New York and in Washington, during the last ten years, and our relations have ever been of the most friendly character. I did not anticipate a collision on the Sabbath, though I did not doubt but that it would take place at an early day. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

The N. Y. Evening Post, which says that Mr. Sickles is, "to its discredit," one of that City's representatives in Congress,—about the hardest thing which can be said of a man—says:

Mrs. Sickles was married to her husband at a time when she was not yet out of girlhood, and she is even now but twenty-two years of age. The character of the husband too often corrupts that of the wife, particularly at the impressible period of early youth. "Curses," it is said in the old proverb, "come home to roost," and so it may be said with equal truth as to adulteries. Sickles was excluded from decent society in this city long ago; and it would be almost a miracle, if, in the school to which he took his young wife, with her character yet unformed, she should have preserved her innocence.

"We do not mean to extenuate the injury done by Key to the man who so coldly took his life; it is one of the greatest that one man can commit against another. But there are states of social existence in which mutual toleration is the rule of conduct, and Sickles, in acquiring so perfectly the morals, should also have acquired the philosophy of the class to which he belongs. It ill becomes him, who is so careless of his own conduct, to set on foot investigations into the morals of others, and to avenge a false step with death. No matter how nearly the offence touched him, he should have treated it as he treated criminal intrigues of the same nature in which his own wife was not concerned, as a trifling matter, as a pleasant jest, as a thing to be pas' off with a sly allusion and a knowing look—in short, as something which the adulterous intriguer was welcome to chronicle among his triumphs.

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50 " Soap (assorted;)
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American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
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March 3, 1859 93tf

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THIS UNEQUALED FERTILIZER, composed of one half best

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My long experience in the trade, and the general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by me, will, I hope, be a guarantee that the article now offered will be as represented. I will also keep constantly on hand the best Peruvian, Mexican and other Guanoes, which I will sell as low as any house in the city.

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WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81tly

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CHOCOLATE;
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GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;
Just received by S. J HINSDALE.

REMARKS OF MR. LEAK, OF ANSON,

In the House of Commons, on the 8th of Feb. 1859, on the bill requiring the County Courts of certain counties to tax all subjects embraced within the general revenue bill, for county purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not intend to trespass upon the time of this House, but were I to remain silent and let this bill pass over my head, I would be false to myself, false to my constituents and false to my country. Sir, I am sent here by the freemen of Anson, to represent their interest,—to do that which will in my opinion best advance that interest, to do my duty faithfully and honestly. Sir, if in the discharge of what I conceive to be my duty to my people, I do wrong, trace it to the brain and not to the heart. This is a new proposition, the provisions of which as far as I know, never having been applied to any other counties, a proposition which should command the serious attention of every one within the sound of my voice. Sir, what does this bill propose? It asks you to delegate to the county courts along the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, power unlimited and unrestrained; it confers grants plenipotentiary, and stops not there, it makes this General Assembly issue its "*mandamus*" to these county courts, to levy a tax upon every article, every subject of taxation which comes within the provisions of the present revenue bill, or any other bill in force at the time of laying such tax, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds which have been issued or may be issued on account of subscriptions to said railroad.

This road was chartered in 1854. In 1856, the Representatives along the line of this road came to you and asked that this charter should be so amended as to give the counties, by and with consent of a majority of their voters, the right to subscribe to its capital stock. They asked this General Assembly to confer upon the county courts the power of laying taxes upon what? Not upon every subject of taxation which is embraced within the broad scope of this or any other revenue bill, but upon those subjects which are usually given to county courts. My friend from Richmond very properly remarks that they now only have the right to tax land and poll. There was a provision in that amended charter, that the county courts should tax land and poll. With this understanding and with the law before them, after having received the sanction of the people, they proceeded to make their subscriptions. Now sir, I would ask if it would not now be in bad faith to materially change one of those conditions upon which this act was accepted, and upon which their subscriptions were predicated? Can you give the county courts the right to do an act upon a certain condition, and then after the act is done alter that condition? In my opinion it is not right now to change the character of this grant, unless by the consent of the people. Do the people of my county want this change? If so, I have never heard it. I have never received any instructions from those who sent me here, and therefore must conclude that they do not want it. It is a move too important for me upon my own responsibility to force that upon them which I do not know they want. Sir, if I were to consult my own individual interest, this bill would certainly receive my support, for the reason that nine tenths of my estate consists in that property which is subject to taxation for this purpose.

I would ask, Mr. Speaker, for whose benefit is this road made? What interest does it advance? What property does it benefit? Does it advance the interest of the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the dentist, the druggist? By this bill you must tax his total receipts and income. Does it benefit your watch, your old buggy, your old carriage? Yes. Does it benefit the mortgage deed which the unfortunate man is driven to the necessity of making to save his property from the grasp of the officer? Sir, all these subjects now come within the provisions of the revenue bill which has passed the House of Commons. No man knows what it will not reach. Sir, a few days ago, when this revenue bill was before this House, there was a grave proposition that all articles of produce that were taken out of the State by railroads should be subject to a tax. This was very ably advocated by some of the best talent of the House. Suppose, sir, that this provision should be incorporated in the next revenue bill, what effect would it have upon my county? Suppose that the Legislature should enact that all produce sold out of the State should pay a tax, what effect would it have upon the cotton bales of Anson? It stops not there. The county courts must tax it again. They can use no discretionary powers. They must do as the law directs. Sir, I would ask what interest does this road advance? Does it not advance the interest of the land and slave holder? Does it not enable him to transport his produce, to develop the resources of the country, to bring to light the hidden treasures of the earth? Sir, at the moderate calculation that the lands in my county are increased in value one dollar per acre, you have an appreciation more than double the amount of their subscription. These are facts incontrovertible. Look at the history of your central road—that road cost $4,000,000. Your worthy President, Mr. Fisher, in his recent report, says that the appreciation in real estate upon the line of this road has not been less than ten millions. "Strike the road from existence, and before twelve months its value would fall more than ten millions."

There is, Mr. Speaker, another view of this matter. By this bill you give the county courts unlimited power. You place as it were the sword in one hand and the purse in the other. They have more power than either branch of the General Assembly, for the reason that one is a check upon the other. Why, sir, I would ask, is it that your Senator in the other branch is required to possess and continue to possess three hundred acres of land in fee. Why is it that my friend is required to possess and continue to possess one hundred acres of land before he can represent his people in this body? It is because it was considered wise and safe by the framers of our fundamental law, that he should have an interest in that property which he proposes to tax. Land is the chief source from which our revenues are derived. It is and always has been looked upon as the basis upon which the government rests. Now sir have the magistracy of the country, from whose tribunal there is no appeal, a common interest in all those subjects of taxation which are embraced within this bill? Is it not against the genius of our government? Is it not against the spirit of our fundamental law, to confer upon men power unlimited to levy taxes upon all species of property in which there is no community of interest? Human nature is frail and subject to all the infirmities incident thereto. Sir, how can they act wisely and discreetly? This House has been two weeks engaged in trying to adjust differences, to reconcile conflicting claims and interests, to equalize taxation. The assembled wisdom of North Carolina is not able to do it. How then can you expect it from the magistracy of the country? I would not have you think I speak in disparagement of those of my county; far from it, I know them to be good and true men, but who may succeed them I do not know.

Post Office Changes.—New Post Office.—Calton, Moore County, John B. Cole, Post Master. *Change of Name.*—The P. O. heretofore known as Normal College, Randolph county, N. C., has been changed to "Trinity College."

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

WATTERSAW, ARKS., Feb'y 15th, 1859.

—The items enumerated above will serve to convince you that my thoughts and affections still recur to my native State. Truly can I say, that with all her faults I love her still; her name, her people, and her institutions. Truly, also, can it be said of her that even her failings lean to virtue's side.

I have for weeks past been anxiously anticipating the passage of the Coal-fields Rail Road Bill by the Legislature now in session—I trust that ere this it has become a law. I cannot believe that the Legislature, after millions have been appropriated to other important works for developing the resources of the State, can or will refuse a few hundred thousand for one whose claim on State aid transcends them all in importance and beneficial results. Will she throw upon a portion of three or four Counties the burden and responsibility of opening to commerce one of the richest mineral regions of the world, both as to quantity and quality? I hope of her better things, and trust that the next No. of your Observer will chronicle the glad tidings that the Bill has become a law.

I feel as much interest in the circulation of her History as in the development of her resources. They are both rich in materials which have been too long neglected. As regards her History—well nigh forgotten—I consider that every North Carolinian should be in possession of Hawks's History of his native State, and thus contribute his mite to perpetuate the name and deeds of those men of sterling courage and firm resolve who first dared in the face of Royal power to record their names in favor of freedom and independence.

Our Rail Road.—Our readers, especially in Beaufort, Pitt and Edgecombe counties, are more immediately and deeply interested in the charter of the Rail Road from Washington to the Coal Fields in Rockingham county, by our late Legislature, than in any other measure passed by that body. The building of the Road is a question of life and death to the property holders of Washington. The charter is a liberal one, bating the fact that no State aid is pledged, and the *Road must be built.* We are assured that Edgecombe county will build the Road through that county and Nash to Rocky Mount. We understand that Mr. Bridgers assured a friend that Edgecombe would not only build the Road to Rocky Mount, but would give at least $25,000 to extend it towards Washington. With such a spirit as this, who doubts the completion of this Road?

What have Beaufort and Pitt to say to this matter? On them will rest in a great measure the completion of the Road to the Edgecombe line. Is there a man in either county who will hesitate or draw back from it? We hope not. We learn that one of our most intelligent, far seeing business men in this place, largely interested in the property and business of the place, says he will take stock to one half the value of his real estate. There is sense in that, and it has the right spirit.

Let our people look into this, and go to work determined to have the Road. Let Washington maintain and exhibit her former spirit for enterprise. We advise an early general meeting of all our people to move in this matter. Be not discouraged because no State aid is offered. We asked none, because we knew it was not worth while. But let us go to work in dead earnest and the State will help. Put your own shoulders to the wheel first, and then call upon Hercules.

Wash. N. C. Dispatch.

Fossil Remains.—We have now before us several specimens recently dug up in Sampson county, near the Six Runs by James King, Esq., while digging down for marl. One petrifaction is a plain distinct tooth of some ferocious fish that must have been very formidable. It looks like a spear head and might be taken for one, but for the marks indicating its junction with the gum, and the distinction between the thin polished enamel and the coarser or more open surface of the tooth where that is broken off. It is about five inches long by four wide at the base.

But the strangest thing is, that in the course of the explorations they have struck upon what appears to be the deck of a vessel. They have found already about forty feet of it—evidently some sort of floating craft.

We are informed that one of the boards dug up was carved in the fashion of an eagle's wing, or had an eagle's wing carved upon it. Upon being exposed to the air it crumbled down. We have some of the fragments, which are more like lignite than any thing we can think of.—*Wil. Journal.*

Magnificently Dressed.—Mrs. P——, of New York, the wife of a linseed oil manufacturer, wore at the Napier ball, in Washington, last week, diamonds valued at $100,000, and lace worth $11,000. Her heavy tiara and necklace were wholly composed of diamonds, and her breastplate was of diamond leaves. She stood "knee-deep"—Jenkins' elegant expression—in old chench lace—an Italian fabric of exceeding delicacy, the secret of the manufacture of which has long been lost. It fell over blue silk from her knees to her feet, and also in graceful folds over her bosom. The lady sat during the whole of the evening by a window opening from a side room into the dancing halls, in a position where the light could fall favorably upon her opulence. But she did not dare enter the crowd, for fear that the lace might be injured, or the diamonds ravished from her person.

Hon. E. A. Hannegan, of Indiana, died in St. Louis on Saturday night. He was a native of Ohio, passed his boyhood in Kentucky, and settled in Indiana, where he began the practice of law. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, a Representative in Congress from 1833 to 1837, a Senator in Congress from 1843 to 1849, and afterwards minister to Prussia. He has since resided in Missouri.

Willis on Persimmons.—"One of the first of my Virginia experiences was the very new sensation of eating a *persimmon*. By its frequent mention in negro songs, this fruit has become classic, and I was as interested in tasting it, as the traveler in Italy with his first pluck of a ripe fig. It resembled a small apple, as seen hanging upon the leafless twig; though the tree grows taller and with more spready branches than the apple tree. There were plenty of them in the fields, as we drove past the corn plantations in the open country, and our friend and conductor kindly jumped over the rail fence and brought me a handful. What this fruit can especially be intended for by nature, I am a little embarrassed to understand—possibly to close the gate after enough has entered—for, of all the contractile agents, this seems to me the most puckery and unrelaxing. The mouth and lips are drawn so obstinately together by eating a persimmon, that it would be difficult to follow it, even with "a drink," though I am not sure that all its effects are so preventive, as the traveller, for the next mile or two after the taste of it, looks very much as if getting ready for a kiss—a kiss, however, of which, till the lips relax, the secret is very sure to be kept! Now, why would not a persimmon tree (let me ask Mr. Gimbrede,) stamped upon note paper, or graven on a seal, be a pretty hieroglyphic for secrecy? And why would not a *persimmon kiss*, (so called from this sweet lesson of Nature to "kiss but never tell,") be a very handy phrase for common usage?"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

MR. FISHER'S REPLY.—The reply of Charles F. Fisher, Esq., President of the North Carolina Railroad, to the Report of Mr. Worth, Chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the condition and management of that road, is in many places very discourteous, insulting, and bitter, towards the chairman and others—altogether unlike the dignified paper to which it is a reply. It will be recollected that after a small portion of it had been read in the Senate, a furious storm broke out at the expression, "out of courtesy to his position—a courtesy, as appeared later, which the chairman was not able to appreciate." This was regarded as an insult to the chairman, the committee, and the Senate. And so it was. The Senate could not with any decency allow its own committee to be insulted for the performance of a duty which had been imposed by the Senate itself. The paper of Mr. Fisher was not a proper one to be received and read and printed by the Senate. It was finally withdrawn by Mr. Fisher's friends, by his request as we now learn.

But the above expression is a milk-and-water one, compared with many others which follow it, and which the Senate would not hear read. Let us cite a few of these: "The chairman exaggerated his consequence in this way throughout." "The chairman talks about necessary 'steps to *coerce* the attendance of he president, &c.' which he very well knows is nonsense, but which may do to impress some as to his consequence." "I pledge myself to show that he has mis-stated, whether ignorantly or intentionally let the facts show, every transaction and every statement which he makes." "He is wholly incapable of judging justly and truly. He speaks with manifest ignorance and prejudice." "Next is the chairman's section *on the Express Train*, which is really so absurd throughout, and displays such unmitigated ignorance on the subject, that I cannot undertake to mend its blunders or correct its misstatements." "The chairman shows his ignorance." "He did not inquire to learn, but to censure." "He rapidly grows arrogant." "This already potential Chairman!"

Such is Mr. Fisher's language, which we think he had no right or reason to address to the Senate, expecting that body to receive, read and print; and which we think the Senate would have been utterly deficient in self respect if it had received, read, or printed. The case is altogether different with the still stronger and harsher expressions in which he indulges in his four pages of "Appendix," not addressed to the Senate but to the public. One may speak *to the public* of the Senate, of Senators, or the Senate's committee, in harsh or contemptous language; and the public will judge of the propriety of his so doing. But he has no right so to speak *to the Senate*. Nor is his uniform reference to the Chairman alone, as the object of his philippic, at all proper, since three members besides Mr. Worth had signed their names to the Report, and thus made it, officially, as much theirs as his. We say this with no prejudiced spirit as to Mr. Fisher. We have no acquaintance with him; but all our information had led us to suppose that he had administrative qualities of high order—dashed with a little too much, perhaps, of the "*I take the responsibility*" character. We were pleased with his 20th of Jan'y Report; and will be gratified to see him able to make many annual Reports hereafter as cheering as that.

Premising thus much, we proceed to give the material facts stated in reply to Mr. Worth—avoiding any more of the vituperation.

After stating the correspondence and conversation between himself and the committee, at the commencement of the investigation (as to which there is no difference,) Mr. Fisher says that from that night to the close of the examination, no single question had been asked of *him*. And he frequently elsewhere complains, that instead of applying to him for facts, the committee only examined his subordinates.

He denies that he "delivered" the books and papers into the hands of the chairman; he merely granted permission to take some of them to the chairman's room. He further denies that he asked the committee's "consent" to be absent, or "agreed" to return. He regulated his own movements according to his own sense of duty.

He denies that the committee's labors were delayed by the absence of the book-keeper, while assisting him in making up his 20th of Jan'y Report. The book-keeper is a comparatively new officer, who had no connection with what the committee had to do. But the chairman had the Treasurer, through whose hands had passed every voucher since the first year of the corporate operations. However, on hearing that the book-keeper was wanted, he sent him also.

Mr. Fisher publishes a letter of his, Jan'y 18, to Mr. Drake, one of the committee, explaining his engagements, which obliged him to be on the road, &c., and made it impossible for him to attend all the meetings of the committee, as he would like to do. And expressing his surprise and regret that the chairman should have offered a resolution empowering the committee to "send for persons and papers," an intimation of what was far from the fact, he says, that there existed any difficulty in obtaining either or both.

On the 22d Jan'y the committee discharged the witnesses in attendance. On the 24th Mr. Fisher came to Raleigh, and made application through Mr. Green to see the committee. The chairman replied that he could make any explanation he desired, in writing. He wrote to the chairman on the 26th that he had no "explanation" to make, "but I have to say, what in my opinion the committee should hear." He met the committee on that day, and after stating his engagements, and his views of "the extraordinary course adopted by the chairman," he inquired whether they proposed to "make any further examination." To which "the chairman and gentlemen of the committee observed, it would be impossible to recommence the inquiry."

At that meeting the committee unanimously directed the chairman to apply to Mr. Mills for book-keeper for a detailed statement of the debts due to and from the company. Mr. Fisher replied to this application, that the committee had had the books, papers, and men of the office from the 1st Jan'y, and had finally given them all a written discharge. He had stated to the committee his conviction that this discharge was premature, because the examination was imperfect; he would still hold them subject to the committee's use. He adds,—

"I now say here, that if you desire to turn your attention from an examination of the condition and affairs of the company, to a direct enquiry as to the statements of my report, I again, for the third time, tender to your use all my papers, and books—my own aid—and that of the office corps, to begin, taking my report as a basis of examination, and see whether or not it is correct."

In reply to this the chairman, on the next day (Feb'y 1st,) summoned Mr. Fisher and the treasurer and book-keeper to appear before the committee on the 3d, to render the required detailed list of debt, and a further list of all debts contracted prior to July 1855, paid since Dec. 1856, and not known to exist at the latter date; or if the statement could not be made, to have the books and papers, from which it could be made.

To this Mr. Fisher responds, Feb'y 2d, complaining of the serious hindrance and interruption to the business of the office and the road caused by the committee's proceedings.

"Although you formally discharged the men and papers, and dismissed them from further use, to be returned to the office, I have tendered them to your use, and still hold the vouchers and papers subject to your examination; but before removing the contents of the office again to Raleigh, (a labor and trouble as you know, of no small degree,) I desire to have your assurance that your next proceedings shall be upon a plan of examination—full, regular, and thorough, such as has not yet been adopted by you. This can only be made by taking each warrant and transaction from the beginning. Such an enquiry as was understood to be proposed by your resolution in the Senate. This and this only would do justice to my predecessor, the chief engineer, and myself.

"If this is your purpose now, I will at once again pack up the office contents, and take them down to Raleigh. Otherwise, I shall decline to re-carry them from their proper place, where they are constantly required for use and reference.

"As to the statements and lists enumerated in your letter, I have given in my report such as were deemed necessary. Your examination, if it had been fully made, would have furnished all of these in detail, and any examination hereafter may do so. I shall give in the next annual report to the stockholders a more detailed statement of old debts paid, from each warrant.

"My engagements are not such as to allow me to give you such an one now, even if I considered it necessary and proper to do so."

This closed the correspondence between the chairman and the president.

Mr. Fisher next "corrects another little mistake" in the chairman's Report. "I did not tell Mr. Mills "that I refused any *further investigation* on the subject;" but I replied to an inquiry of Mr. Mills, that I had written and sent to the chairman what I had to say, which was that I should decline to re-convey the office to Raleigh, except on the condition mentioned in my letter."

[We may as well say here, that Dr. Mills has re-affirmed his statement by a communication in the Standard of Feb'y 26. He says that Mr. Fisher has done him great injustice in the above denial: that he did not give Mr. Fisher's precise language, because he thought it would injure him to do so: that Fisher said, "that Worth must think that he was a d——d fool if he supposed that he would be running with his books and papers and men about after him. He further stated that he had removed his books and papers up to the company shops, a distance of some 60 or 80 miles; that if the committee desired to, they might go up there and have the use of his papers, but not his books." Mr. Fisher has replied to Dr. Mills charging him with stating an untruth, with neglect of duty, and signing a report of the accuracy of which he was ignorant. Mr. Fisher re-affirms his own statement. Dr. Mills is a democrat.]

Mr. Fisher now begins his review of the matters inquired into by the committee. And 1st,

The contract of John C. McRae & Co:—The settlement of this, he says, was referred to a committee of the Board of Directors simply because "there was no personal intercourse between the President, chief Engineer and contractors." [That is, we suppose, the then President and chief Engineer would hold no intercourse with the contractors.] The committee reluctantly undertook the laborious duty, labored for days about it, "consulted with the President, chief and assistant engineers, and finally reported the terms of a settlement, and *no dissenting voice disapproved these terms.*" Again he says, that the settlement was "not satisfactory to the contractors, but unanimously approved by the authorities and Board."

[It is right to say here, that in his speech in the Legislature, Gov. Morehead, who was then President of the Company, and of course one of the "authorities," is said to have denied that *he* approved of this settlement; he never would have consented to it; he considered the settlement as wrongfully taken from himself and the engineers by the Board, and the company a loser of a very large amount thereby. The Chief Engineer also wrote to Mr. Worth's committee that he was not consulted, but that he disapproved of much of the work done by McRae & Co.: that "there was a constant strife between the engineer and the contractors; they repeatedly refused to obey the orders of the engineer, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get them to do any portion of the work properly." "Their behavior was such that I broke off all personal intercourse with them, and communicated my instructions to them in writing." Mr. Fisher says, that Judge Saunders, Mr. Dortch and himself (he has not seen Maj. Rand) are very clear that while settling this account as the committee of Directors, their "consultations with the chief and assistant engineers were frequent," and that "they did willingly acquiesce in our recommendation, as the best for closing a

vexed matter." This is denied by both the chief and assistant engineer.]

The Wood Contracts.—Mr. Fisher says that he made no contracts for wood. The chief engineer directed and controlled this. Where he found large contracts had been promised, and persons prepared to do the work on the faith of those promises, he ordered contracts to be executed. But "he fixed the rates at $1 25 per cord, where formerly $1 50 was paid."

The Andrews' lots in Raleigh.—Mr. Fisher says that the deed for right of way through a lot of Mr. Andrews in Raleigh was a different thing from the right of way through another lot of Mr. Andrews, which *he* paid for under assessment of a jury. Mr. F. is severe upon the Treasurer, Mr. Mendenhall, about this. Mr. M., in a card to the public in the Greensboro' Patriot, says that Mr. F's insinuations and statements, reflecting upon him "are incorrect and untrue." He adds:

"I regret that in attempting to defend *himself*, against the exposures of the joint select committee of the Legislature, Mr. Fisher should have found it necessary to assail *me*. Into *my* whole official conduct as Treasurer of the North Carolina Rail Road, I invite the strictest scrutiny."

And Mr. Fisher replies that he has not assailed Mr. M., but thinks that while his accounts are correct, he has shown himself "a very uncivil and very ungentlemanly person."

Gen. Trollinger.—The payment of $2000 to Gen. T. is justified on the ground that during the dry summers the water at the Haw river station has been the chief dependence for 20 miles of road, when the other station wells failed.

The Express Train—is justified as affording a connection at both ends of the road with other roads. Without it, passengers would be delayed at both ends 12 hours. Mr. Fisher denies that the additional train costs what the chairman states; affirms that his own statement of the cost is correct; and says that it is this express train which saved this road from the almost universal falling off of receipts during "the panic year."

The 8 per cent. bonds.—Mr. Fisher says that the application to the Legislature of 1856 was not for authority to issue bonds—*that* the company had by its charter—but only to allow a higher rate of interest. The bonds for the sinking fund he says were "some time ago set apart, but not *registered*, which is the last order of the board."

The Shops.—In reply to the chairman as to "the town around the shops," Mr. Fisher says that every building except for the hotel and for the master of the road and for the store house, was built under plans prepared under the eye of the chief engineer, and adopted. He has reduced the cost of some and changed the plans of others, but he challenges any one to point out one unnecessary building. By far the larger part of the work, by Dudley & Ashley, Jas. G. Moore, and others, was done under contracts made before he became President, and the balance at the same rates. He says the work is well done and the rates fair. As to the Hotel, he says the Board *adopted a plan*, and ordered him to carry it out. He could not get it done *for less than it is worth*. The hotel was needed: instead of being too large, the occupant thinks it too small: it is very plainly finished; and at chief engineer's estimates of cost. "The chairman has exaggerated the cost. He could have had it by proper examination and inquiry. *He does not ask me, but he asks Mr. Fries*, and he publishes a letter from Mr. Fries, of his recollections touching the matter." Mr. Fisher says that he has heretofore shown, in a meeting of the company, and can show again, that on this and other equally important matters, "the recollections of Mr. Fries had proved defective." "His letter contains nothing requiring my notice in terms, except that he as much misconceived my tone and manner, referred to, as he misapprehended my acts, and I miscounted on his apparent cordial co-operation in them last year."

Keeping the Books.—Mr. Fisher says he alone is responsible for payments by the company. So far, as the auditing board testifies, he has "made no improper payments."

He shows how the accounts of Station Agents are kept, whereby, say on 31st Dec. an Agent is charged with freight sent to him on that day. He appears to owe that much; yet the goods shipped do not reach him till two days after—till January—and of course he cannot collect the freights till the goods arrive. He is thus made to appear as a delinquent, when he is not so. The default at Goldsboro' will be only a little over $2000, not $5000; the one at Smithfield was owing to uncollected freights at the Agent's death; and that at Haw river is in suit, the debtor considered good for it. "The receipts of the road have been over a million of dollars through the agents. The default of payments less than five thousand dollars to this date in five years—the actual loss so far beyond remedy not one thousand! An immense loss this."

The delinquent stock belongs to the company—so much less than the four millions of capital to pay dividends on. It has been considered by the Board wiser to let it stand than to sell at a sacrifice.

The low freights to the Western N. C. railroad, are precisely such as this road received *from foreign corporations* in the course of its construction. That road will be a feeder to the N. C. road, and "in aiding it we were directly aiding and promoting our own interest."

The book-keeper has, with great labor, "brought up and regularly entered from the first year of this corporation, certain accounts;" and "it is concluded now that our books are in perfect order."

Mr. Fisher complains that the examination was not begun at the beginning, but after two-thirds of the work is built, and in a spirit to *"arraign and censure his management"*—in a work of millions, to show extravagance and bad management in petty transactions. The chairman studiously avoided asking Mr. F. questions, but sought information from subordinates of matters best known to him. "He has censured me for work done, plans adopted, and contracts made, before my term. Why? Because not examining (if he did not examine) the papers on file, he has taken for granted,—this fair, impartial, just inquisitor—that whatever was wrong, was my act—whatever was right, the act of some one else."

Mr. Fisher closes as follows:

"But sir, what, after all, has been the value and the effect of this examination—to the Legislature or to the State? Does the report give you the cost of the road in figures? Not at all. Does it give you, for general information, any account of its business in the past, and its prospects in the future—definitely? None whatever. Is there a single specification of mismanagement shown, in bad policy—neglect of duty—danger to life, or loss of property? Not one. Is a single inaccuracy or misstatement shown in my reports? Not one. It is altogether made up of very small things—full of mis-statements, which I have corrected—full of errors, which I have exposed—and bears upon every page a manifest spirit of censure—almost but not altogether throughout, for the closing page makes a full amende!

"Shall I then be at trouble to defend myself, and to denounce the chairman! By no means. He is entitled to my best acknowledgments. *I return him publicly my thanks.* His examination has been of immense value to this much abused public work, about which absolutely nothing was known or understood heretofore, in directing public attention to its condition, and in causing that general interest to be felt in the reading of its Report, which was never felt before. He has done more than this. I call the chairman as my witness. He shall defend me against all enemies. Hear him:

"*Your committee believe, from the report of Col. Gwynn, on leaving the road, sustained by repeated reports of the President and Directors, since that date, that the road was cheaply constructed, and its future prospects, if well and economically managed, are highly encouraging.*"

"This is the result of his labors, very satisfactory to me, and surely to all concerned. This is his opinion, at last, of my much censured, "badly managed" work. "*Cheaply constructed*" with "*future prospects*" that are "*highly encouraging.*"

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servant, CHAS. F. FISHER."

Appendix.—After the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Fisher added 4 pages to the above 32, giving an account of the scene in the Senate on its presentation, of its final withdrawal at his own request, &c., &c. We only notice it here to say, that Mr. F. speaks in it of "*his own responsibility*," (as he does since in another article,) in such a way as to indicate a disposition to *fight* his way through this matter. A very improper way of managing it, evidently; especially if Mr F. has right on his side, as he contends. He adds:

"This *conspiracy* to defame my administration of the work, has been suggested as well by Democratic knaves as by others. These are known to me—their malice, their vindictiveness and their cowardly acts. They gave the chairman secret false suggestions and aided his inquisitions. If he thinks proper to go farther, and will give me "*authority to send for persons and papers and to examine under oath*," I will prove what is here said—and more. He and they shall have as much of it as they please. And I promise all these, of whatever degree, that their malignity shall defeat itself. I will try, as in the past, to meet them always more than half way, not at all doubting, as in this past, my ability to cover them with confusion by the plain words of *truth*."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a long discussion occurred on amendments proposed to the miscellaneous appropriation bill. On the one hand it was moved by Mr. Hunter that the Secretary of the Treasury should have power to re-issue the outstanding Treasury notes, and on the other a proposition was presented by Mr. Simmons providing for a modification in the present mode of collecting the revenue from customs. Mr. Simmons's proposition was rejected—yeas 27, nays 30; Mr. Hunter's was adopted—yeas 24, nays 10.

On Thursday, the miscellaneous appropriation bill was passed. The Post Office appropriation bill was debated through the day and night until 12 o'clock, when the Vice President declared the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the President to confer the rank of "Senior Flag Officer" upon Commodore Charles Stewart, was passed.

A Report of a conference Committee on the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill was assented to by both Houses. So the bill passed.

On Thursday, the Post Office bill was sent back to the Senate, the House refusing to concur in its amendments raising postage and abolishing franking by a decided majority.

Two ineffectual attempts were made to introduce bills providing for the redemption of Treasury notes and for a change in the tariff.

The session lasted till 12 o'clock.

The President sent in a special message on Thursday night at 9 o'clock urging some provision for the preservation of the public credit. $18,000,000 of Treasury notes, he said, were due on June 30 1859. There would be no means to redeem them. And the country would be dishonored, and the people disgraced. An extra session, he said, would not prevent these results, because thirteen States have yet to elect members.

Provision was therefore made for these liabilities, by attaching to one of the appropriation bills authority for the re-issue of Treasury notes at increased interest.

At the latest dates from Washington an Extra Session of Congress had not actually been determined on, but it was believed that the President will call one.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock on Friday. Among the new Senators sworn in was Hon. Thos. Bragg of this State. A message was received from the President, and the Senate adjourned.

POSTAGE.—The failure of the Post Office Appropriation bill will subject the department to very great inconvenience; for we do not see how the contractors and other employees of the Department can be paid any portion of their claims until another Congress shall pass a law giving authority therefor.

The Union says indeed that there will be a suspension of a great many mail routes, and a general reduction of all others. But this we can scarcely believe, unless the President really intends to *punish* the people for the doings of Congress—a feeling which has been attributed to him by letter writers from Washington, but which it is hard to believe he entertains or will carry into effect. The contractors, we doubt not, will be willing to continue their present service under the conviction that another Congress will pay for it.

But there is one thing about the failure of the bill that we do sincerely rejoice at—the very emphatic rejection by the House of the Senate's proposition to return to high rates of postage. That would be "a step backwards." The postage rates remain as heretofore.

NEGRO SALES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—At a sale in Lenoir County, on the 24th ult., of negroes belonging to Messrs. J. C. & G. Washington, very high prices were obtained. 46 were sold for $42,960; an average of $933 61. About half were sold for cash; the rest at 6 months with interest. The negroes were sold in families, and their ages ranged from 6 months to 46 years.

COAL.—England has learned the value of coal, and is willing to pay a great deal for it. Among the late foreign items it is stated that the deepest coal-pit in Great Britain, and probably in the world, has, after twelve years' labor, been completed and opened at Dukinfield, Cheshire. The shaft of this pit is six hundred and eighty-six and a half yards deep, and the sinking of it cost nearly one hundred thousand pounds.

JUDGE DOUGLAS NOT A CANDIDATE.—Washington letter writers say that Mr. Douglas has within a few days solemnly declared that he will not consent to be a candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency at the coming election. He is confident, as his friends say, that the Opposition must triumph at the next election.

THE REVENUE LAW.—The Standard explains that the taxes collected this year upon property given in last year, will be at the rates of tax fixed by the new law. Lands will therefore pay 20 cents, instead of 15, on the $100 value, and polls 80 cents instead of 50.

Some articles, however, are by the new law taxed according to value, which were taxed specifically under the old law. The former specific tax will necessarily be collected, since there is no mode of arriving at the value of the articles. Watches are of this class. They will be *given in*, this year, according to value, and next year's tax assessed according to value.

By the act, ladies' watches are exempt, but we presume they will not be exempt *this year*, for no distinction was made in giving in, between their watches and gentlemen's.

No article taxed in the new act which was not taxed in the former, will be liable to pay this year, of course, except those on which the tax is payable in advance to the sheriff.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., of this town, has been appointed by the President Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department. Salary $3000. Mr. F. has entered upon the duties of the office.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Notice is given in the Standard by the State officials that subscription books will be opened April 1 1859.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—Notice is given in the Greensboro' Patriot by a majority of the Commissioners that subscription books will be opened March 29 1859.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The Chapel Hill Gazette states that the following Students have been elected Editors of the Magazine for the ensuing Collegiate year. On the part of the Dilectic Society, Messrs. Vernon H. Vaughn, Montgomery Co., Ala.; Wm. J. Headen, Chatham Co., N. C.; S. P. Weir, Greensboro', N. C.

On part of the Philanthropic Society, Messrs. Geo. N. Wilson, New Berne, N. C.; Wm. F. Nicholson, Halifax, N. C.; Geo. P. Bryan, Raleigh, N. C.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The New York Courier and Enquirer has been looking into Secretary Cobb's report on the finances for 1857–58, published a few days ago, and finds a great many leaks, large and small. Perhaps the rarest is one at Paducah, Kentucky, where there is a Marine Hospital. At the Hospital there it is reported, *officially*, there were no seamen entered, discharged, or cared for during the year. Yet, whilst not a patient was entertained, the cost of board and nursing was $3,751, for medical service $1,687, and medicine $218, with various other expenses, altogether amounting to $7,925.

These Marine Hospitals, the Courier says, truly we suppose, were never intended to be a burden upon the public Treasury, but the contributions by seamen to the Hospital Fund were to sustain them. Yet, at Detroit, 188 seamen were taken in charge, at a cost of $12,207, and the hospital moneys received were $1,908! At Chicago there were 350 sailors received at a cost of $11,058, and the gross revenue only $1,598! At Louisville 53 sailors were cared for at the cost of $8,300, while the Hospital receipts were only $1,789. At Evansville, Indiana, the expenses were $7,900, and gross receipts, FORTY-SIX DOLLARS.

A NEW TICKET.—The Savannah Republican, we believe the leading opposition paper in Georgia, names and advocates at length, as its ticket for 1860:

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES H. HAMMOND, of South Carolina.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

The ticket is not a bad one; far better probably than any which will succeed. As the Republican says, these gentlemen "have much to recommend them. Properly speaking, they belong to no party; and this, of itself, creates a strong presumption, where they are personally unknown, of honesty and fitness. In the second place, though competent to any station, we doubt if a thought of the high positions we have assigned them has ever crossed the mind of either. They are solid dependable men, true patriots, whose ambition is the country's good, and not its offices."

And again: "The men we have named have nothing about them to invite the hostility of Democrats or Whigs, and they are offered as a compromise on which all can consistently unite. We would take them upon their known intelligence, integrity and patriotism, and without a "platform," which all know is but an ingenious contrivance for deceiving the people into the support of men who are unworthy of their confidence."

As things go, we are sorry to say that the Republican is not so fortunate in its reasons as in its men. The reasons which ought to ensure a choice are, now-a-days, very likely to ensure a rejection.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales in New York of N. C. Bonds at 98¼. Virginia 97¼, Tennessee 90¼, Missouri 85¼.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Farrer and Bros. v. Redwine, from Union; judgment reversed. Also in State v. Easly and others, from Bertie, dismissing the information. Also, in Jones v. Edwards, in equity, from Greene, reversing the interlocutory order. Also, in Caldwell v. Caldwell, in equity, from Guilford, directing a reference. Also, in Baird v. Baird, in equity, from Person, directing a decree for plaintiffs. Also, in Tomlinson v. Claywell, in equity, from Iredell, direct the interlocutory order to be affirmed.

By BATTLE, J. In Swan v. Brown, from Rowan; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Williams v. Alexander, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment and directing a judgment for plantiff. Also, in Lawrence v. Anderson, in equity, from Hertford, directing a decree for Anderson. Also, in Robinson v. Goddard, in equity, from Martin, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to partition. Also, in James v. Norris, in equity, from Wake; the injunction to be continued. Also, in the State v. Brim, from Mecklenburg, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed.

By RUFFIN, J. In Commissioners of Salisbury v. Powe, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hart v. Coffee, in equity, from Mecklenburg; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. Also, in Bogey v. Shute, in equity, from Craven. Also, in Dunlap v. Ingram, in equity, from Anson.—*Ral. Standard.*

Gov. Ellis has notified the members of the Board of Internal Improvements to meet in this City on Thursday the 10th instant, and the members of the Board of [illegible] a Friday the 11th.

The Directors of the [illegible]ear and Deep River Navigation Company will meet in this City on the 10th—*Ral. Standard.*

Burned to Death.—We learn that a white woman named *Mary McEachern* was burned to death yesterday morning in her house in the southeastern part of the town.

This is another sad warning against the use of intoxicating drink. We knew this Mary McEachern before her marriage, when she was an industrious Irish girl, who worked faithfully and earned her wages. Seven years ago she was an honest, sober, industrious woman. Yesterday, and for many previous yesterdays, she was a worthless, drunken creature, and to-day she is—God only knows what.—*Wil. Herald.*

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., in Chesterfield District, S. C., by Rev. President Walsh, of Carolina Female College, Mr. JOHN H. WALSH, of Ansonville, N. Carolina, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of O. H. Spencer, Esq.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of the Hon. A. H. Shepperd, by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, Lieut. WILLIAM PENDER, U. S. A., to Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of the Hon. A. H. Shepperd, of Salem.

In Wayne county, on the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. C. P. Jones, Mr. F. M. BIZZELL, of Wilmington, to Miss SARAH J. RAYNER.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father in Campbell County, Ga., by Rev. S. P. Steed, Mr. THOS. L. SKEEN and Mrs. E. F. REDWINE.

In Savannah, Ga., on the 16th of Feb'y, by the Rev. Mr. Axon, Lieut. W. W. KIRKLAND, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss SUSAN A., eldest daughter of Noble A. Hardee, Esq.

On the 27th ult., by R. C. Lee, Esq., Mr. BERIAH WEST to Miss NANCY J. DAWSON, daughter of the late Wm. Dawson; all of Sampson co., N. C.

DIED,

Near Wilmington, on the 1st ult., at the residence of her father, Mr. Levin Lane, near Wilmington, Mrs. Dr. EDWARD H. GOELET, in the 30th year of her age.

In this city, on Thursday, March 3, CAROLINE LAURENS, wife of Lieut. John N. Maffitt, U. S. navy, daughter of the late Hon. John Laurens, of Char. S. C.

In Washington City, on the 1st inst., MARY M. WOOD, wife of Phineas F. Wood, and daughter of the late Wm. H. Bayne, aged 19 years.

At his residence, near Long Creek Bridge, New Hanover county, on the evening of the 28th ult., WILLIAM R. WALKER, of Typhoid Pneumonia, aged 28 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 7.

BACON,		11½ a 12	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX,		25 a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20	a 00	LARD,	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD,	8	a 8½
Sperm	50	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12¼	a 13½	Cuba	28½	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans	45	a 50
Java	20	a 00	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10¾	a 11½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 00	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 75	a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings	8½	a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
FEATHERS,	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	85	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	75	a 0 00
Family	5 65	a 5 75	N. C. Whiskey	47	a 0 50
Super.	5 40	a 5 50	Northern do.	35	a 0 37
Fine	5 25	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched	5 00	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn		a 1 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	95	a 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats		a 65	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	85	a 90	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry		10 a 11	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 50	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 50	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6¼	a 0	Hard	1 20	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits	43	a 0 43½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The advance noticed on Thursday, is fully sustained.

Flour—No change.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 5, 1859.

Turpentine, virgin and yellow $3, hard 1 80. No sales reported of Spirits; last sales at 46. Rosin, No. 1 1 37½. Tar 1 85. Flour, State super $6, fine 5 62½.

At New York, Cotton firm at 12¼ for middling uplands. Southern Flour active at an advance. Spirits in moderate inquiry at 49½ to 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh's Line.] March 4th, 5th and 7th, St'mrs Rowan, Fanny, and Southerner, with passengers, and goods for C T Haigh & Sons, Ray & Pearce, H & E J Lilly, B Rose, T S Lutterloh, Stedman & Horne, Sen. J H Hall, Beaver Creek Co, C B Cook, E F Moore, Jas G Cook, R E Heide, W C Troy, J W Powers, Jas Kyle, G W Williams & Co, Goldston & Fuller, J R Lee, Blount's Creek do, J W Lett, W L Steele, W N Tillinghast, Hon W Winslow, Starr & Williams, J C Poe, S W Tillinghast & Co, C E Leete, E J Hale & Son, D & W McLaurin, A Holmes, Jr, Jas Martine, S J Hinsdale, J Shaw, P P Johnson.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
1859.
James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which will be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.

March 1859. 94tf

1859.
JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs and Liquors;

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
GLUES, BRUSHES, TEAS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MATCHES,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES,
SHOULDER BRACES, PATENT MEDICINES,
HYDROMETERS,
ENEMA APPARATUS, &c.,

IS now in receipt of his SPRING SUPPLIES, to which he would invite the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others.

March 4 94itf

For Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House on Wednesday next, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, that desirable DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Robeson Street, belonging to Mrs. M. Hartman.

Also, the LOT ADJOINING. Terms at sale.

1t A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Family Carriage at Auction.

ON Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, will be sold, a large Family Carriage. C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

March 7 1t

NEGRO AT AUCTION.

AT THE MARKET HOUSE, on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., a NEGRO MAN, accustomed to Farm Labor, will be sold at auction.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctn'r.

March 3. 93-2t

Well Grove,

THAT pleasant and most desirable Summer retreat, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about 3 miles from town, having been newly fitted up, is now offered for rent. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE.

March 1 93-3t

NEW SPRING GOODS.
STARR & WILLIAMS,

West End Fayetteville Hotel Building,

Are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

SUMMER HATS, in great variety for Men and Boys;
SOFT FUR AND WOOL DO.;
Misses' FLATS AND BLOOMERS;
SHOES, BOOTS;
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
With a large variety of other Notions.

All of which will be open for the inspection of Wholesale buyers by the 10th inst.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1859 94tf

NEW
SPRING GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving, and in a few days will have in store, a very large Stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES,
UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE
CLOTHING, &c., &c.

To which the attention of Wholesale Purchasers is invited. H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 5, 1859. 94*6t

SPRING---1859.

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Jr.,

IS this day receiving A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

amongst which may be found—

Handsome Double Jupe Silks;
Bayadere, Chene, Stripe and other Fancy Dress Silks;
Plain Black Gro de Rhine, Pouldesay and Fig'd Silks;
Double Jupe Robes and Robeles, in Berages, Tissues, Organdies, and other Muslin, of every style and quality;
A Variety of Lawns, Ginghams;
French, English and American Prints;
Bombazines, Alpacas, Debages, Alvoreans, Duca's, &c.
A handsome assortment of

Embroideries and White Goods,

of all kinds.
Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Osnaburgs;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
Summer Stuffs for men and boys; Table Linens;
Birds-Eye and other Diaper;
Huckaback and Crash;
Buff and Blue Holland and Embroidered Curtains;
Silk, Berage and Marseilles Mantillas and Dusters;

A Variety of new Style Shawls;

Lace Shawls, Points and Mantillas;
Kid and Silk Gloves and Mits; Hosiery;
Ribbons; Laces; Hats; Bonnets; Flowers; Ruches;
Misses' and Children's Flats; Fancy Head Dresses;
Fans; Umbrellas and Parasols.
With a large and desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing;

Cloths, Cassimeres, Drap-de-te;
Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, &c.;
Together with many other articles not enumerated, make my stock a very desirable one.

☞ The above goods were selected with great care, and will be sold LOW, for cash, or on time to prompt paying customers. All who are in need of goods would do well to call before purchasing,—and to my old customers and friends I would say, CALL SOON AND HAVE CHOICE. ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1859 94-6t

FRESH GOODS!

COCOA NUTS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CANDLES,
PICKLES,
CATSUPS,
CHERRIES,
PRESERVES,
FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO;
COOKING PRUNES, 15 cents;
CANDIES of all sorts;
DATES, RAISINS, and
Lots of other desirable things.

At J. R. LEE'S.

March 7 94-4w

200 Hands Wanted.

THE undersigned wish to hire 200 Hands, black or white, to work on the Western Rail Road,—the location entirely healthy. 75 cts. per day will be given for black laborers.

LEACH, HORD, & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 3, 1859 94-

Standard and Charleston Courier publish 3 times and send accounts to this office.

SPIRIT BARREL COOPER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a SPIRIT BARREL COOPER.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

Averasboro' P. O., March 4. 93*3w

HOMESTEAD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $150,000. Securely Invested.

Office, WHITLOCK BUILDING, No. 136 NASSAU, Cor. Beekman St.

THIS Company have in contemplation establishing Agencies in several important sections of the Union; gentlemen desiring to act as Agents for this Company will please apply, by letter, stating references, what Companies (if any) they are now Agents for, and the probable amount of business that can be controlled for this Company.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President,
WM. HOLDREDGE, Vice President,
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

March 4. 94*3tpd

MAPES'
Super-Phosphates of Lime.

For Cotton, Tobacco and all other Crops.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

Nitrogenized Super-phosphates of Lime, per Ton, 2000 lbs.,	$50
Cotton and Tobacco Ditto, per Ton 2000 lbs.,	40
Potash Super-phosphate of Lime, " "	35
Mapes' " " " "	40

ALL these Phosphates are made after the recipe and under the direction of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes. 100 lbs. of the Nitrogenized Super-phosphates have been found in practice to equal, both in power and lasting effect, 185 lbs. of the best Peruvian Guano.

Highly recommended by Col. E. N. Fuller of Edisto Island, S. C.; Prof. Chas. Upham Shepard, formerly of Yale College; Dr. James Higgins, State Chemist of Maryland; Stockhardt in his "Chemical Field Notes", and many others.

In bags of 160 lbs. each.

Circulars sent on application by mail.

CHARLES V. MAPES,
113 Fulton St., N. Y.

The Working Farmer,

By Prof. JAMES J. MAPES,—complete in 10 vols. Price —Vol. 1, 50 cents; Vols. 2 to 10, $1 each.

March 4 94*4tpd

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire Stock of Goods for the purpose of settling up my business, I earnestly desire all persons indebted to me by note or account, to pay up at once and *save cost*. W. H. CARVER.

March 3 93-3ti

Town papers 3 times inside.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

JUST received at the Family Grocery,—
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in Bbls., Hfs., Qurs. and Kits;
No. 1 SALMON in Kits;
No. 1 HERRING in Bbls.
For sale by D. ANDERSON.

March 3 93-2w

Goshen Butter.

CHOICE article. For sale by D. ANDERSON.

March 3 93-2w

Seed Oats.

HEAVY WINTER OATS. For sale by D. ANDERSON.

March 3 93-2w

NEW GROCERY STORE.
J. H. ROBERTS & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND OF E. W. WILLKINS.

WE have just received and are now opening, which we will sell low for cash or approved paper, the following goods, viz:

500	bushels Seed Oats;
300	Sacks Salt;
100	bales Rice Straw, (fresh and in order;)
75	Bbls Planting Potatoes;
10	do Cider Vinegar;
20	do Pickled Herring;
40	do Mackerel, extra large;
25½	do "
100	do Whiskey, assorted qualities;
10	do N. E. Rum;
5	do Apple Brandy;
10	do Mess Pork;
10	do Lard, (Extra Kitted;)
20	do M. Vassar's Ale;
20	do A. & C. Refined Sugar;
5	do Powdered do
5	do Crushed do
10	Kegs Goshen Butter;
100	do Nails, all sizes;
25	Boxes Soap, assorted qualities;
10	do Starch; 20 boxes Adamantine Candles;
50	do Smoked Herring;
50	do Assorted Candy, (some very fine;)
300	do Sardines, ½ and ¼;
	Ground Mustard, Ginger, Pepper, &c.;
2	Cases Prunes, in jars;
2	do " " boxes;
2000	lbs. Hams, (extra Baltimore City cured;)
7000	do Sides;
3300	do Shoulders;
50	Gross Matches, (assorted kinds;)
25,000	Segars, from common to fine grades;
50	Bags Coffee, Rio, Java and Laguira;

HARDWARE.

20	Boxes Axes, assorted;
25	Doz. Ames' Shovels and Spades;
5	do Forks, assorted;
	Rail Road Picks;
5	Doz. Steel Traps;
30	do Cast Steel Hoes.

Agricultural Implements.

No. A 6 PLOWS, No 11 Plows, No 12 Plows, No 10 Plows; Sub-soil Plows, all sizes; Cutting Knives, 2 kinds and 3 sizes; Corn Shellers; Grain Cradles; Wooden Rakes; Hand Corn Mills; Fan Mills; Patent Corn Planters.

We are also Agents for the sale of all Implements made by the NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT COMPANY. All kinds of Implements ordered for Farmers at New York prices for cash. We have samples of Railroad Barrows on hand, from which we will furnish from 20 to 1000 if wanted, at short notice.

We are expecting to receive other articles, which are not enumerated above, of which due notice will be given in this paper when they arrive.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 7, 1859 94-1m

The Revenue Law.

A FEW COPIES, pamphlet form, for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

McCAY & STOW,

SUCCESSORS TO

STOW & SMART,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow ware, &c.

37 WARREN ST. NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

T. M. SACKETT

Would be pleased to see his friends at the above House.

Feb'y 23, 1859 91-3m1mi

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY

JAS. T. HOUSTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. M. BEASLEY

ALSO,

A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, by

JAS. T. HOUSTON.

March 1, 1859 93tf

GUANO.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Feb'y 17 89-4w

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up for the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar,
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

—ALSO—

A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21 90tf

LIST OF LETTERS

RE

in writing having criminal intimacy with Key;—also, that Sickles seeing Key pass near his house this afternoon, and waving a handkerchief, went out and shot him. The same writer says that it appeared in evidence that when Key was down Sickels put the pistol to Key's head and pulled the trigger, when the cap exploded. One of the witnesses testified that during the excitement Sickles remarked to gentlemen who came up, that "He had dishonored me, and defiled my bed," or words to that effect. Whilst standing near the body, Sickles said, "Damned rascal, is he dead?"

Mr. Key was about forty years of age, a widower, with four children, two of them daughters just grown.

The Parties to the Washington Tragedy.—Mr. Key was the son of the Hon. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and nephew to Chief Justice Taney. His late wife was the daughter of a wealthy and powerful family in Baltimore. His numerous friends and relatives are fearfully excited, and threats of assassination by some of the former have been made against Sickles. In the Circuit Court on Monday, Mr. Carlisle announced the death of Mr. Key, the late district attorney for the district of Columbia. While eulogizing the deceased as a courteous, frank, open hearted gentleman, he forebore to speak of the cause which led to his death, as that was a subject for judicial investigation. The Court paid a similar compliment, and as a token of respect to the deceased adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. Sickles, the member for the Third District of New York is a native of that City, and was originally a printer by occupation. He is nearly forty years of age; of good presence and graceful manners. As a member of the State Senate, as well as the House of Representatives, he had made himself remarked and had acquired a reputation as a rising young leader of the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Sickles is the daughter of an Italian music master in New York city, named Bagioli. She was married when not more than sixteen, under circumstances which were subsequently commented upon invidiously by the press. In Washington her career was that of an intensely fashionable sojourner. She is 22, and has 2 children.

The examination of Sickles has not taken place. He has engaged very eminent counsel.

Parricide.—A reliable correspondent, writing us from Onslow county under date of the 28th ult., says that on Thursday, the 24th Feb., 1859, Stephen P. Bradham, of that county, killed his father, Daniel Bradham, by striking him over the head with a fence rail.

The Bradhams, father and son, were both citizens of Onslow county, and lived close together, but had been enemies for years, during which time they seldom met without a quarrel taking place. It was during one of these quarrels that the son, S. P. Bradham, seized a fence rail and killed the old man with one blow over the head. The murderer has not yet been arrested.—*Wil. Journal.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 2.—Steamer Flora McDonald with passengers and goods for E J Hale & Son, J Ottarburg, G W Williams & Co, Starr & Williams, J W Sandford, Tysor & Caddel, G & Barnum, D & W McLaurin, J W Baker, J R Murchison, J Martine, B Rose, A Johnson, Jr, G W Sperling, J N Smith, Wm Overby, A A McKethan, W & W, G D Baker, Roberts & Co, M A Baker, A G Thornton, A McKinnon, Worth & Utley, J M Vann, J A McDonald, Hawley & Son, J Utley, N C & M Jerrell, J & D G Worth, Robt Mitchell, W McIntyre, R P Atkinson, A R Bryan, W W Dye, D Anderson, Murchison, Reid & Co, Stedman & Horne, Jr, Mrs M Banks, D W Benbow, J A Pemberton, C T Haigh.

Lutterloh's Line. March 3.—Steamer Fanny with goods for S J Hinsdale, W C Troy, J Shaw, Ray & Pearce, H & E J Lilly, G W Williams & Co, E J Hale & Son, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel, J O Boon & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, Mrs Banks, J R Lee, M A Morrison, H Newell, J Kyle, C E Leete, J W Lett, J C Poe.

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest, can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate them, and, after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase, can ascertain further particulars by addressing

GEORGE BRODIE,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Jan'y 1859 86*10tpd

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

THREE GOOD JOURNALS FOR 1859.

Well adapted to all readers in every family.

Life Illustrated;

A first-class Pictorial Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS. Published weekly at $2 a year.

The Water-Cure Journal;

Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; Physiology, Anatomy, and the Laws of Life and Health. $1 a year.

The Phrenological Journal;

Devoted to all those Progressive Measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. Illustrated. $1 a year.

FOR THREE DOLLARS all these Papers will be sent a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ *Samples gratis. Agents wanted. Begin now!*
Feb'y 4 86*1m

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.
DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

How to do Good and "Get Paid for it."

TAKE an Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no possibility of loss. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars address,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.
Feb'y 18 90*4tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1859.

Freeman Brodwell vs. Robeena Whitlaw.

Petition to declare marriage null and void.

IT appearing that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and that personal notice cannot be served on her: This is therefore to notify the said Robeena Whitlaw, that she be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said Petition, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and the prayer of the Petitioner will be allowed accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, this the 17th day of February, A. D. 1859. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
[Pr adv $4 20] 90*6t

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

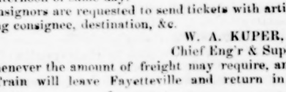
ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.



NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR
Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

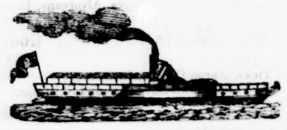
All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.
Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed during its recent session, entitled "An Act to protect the interest of the State of North Carolina in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company" and of assenting or dissenting to the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES CASSIDEY, Prest.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18. 90-1m

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

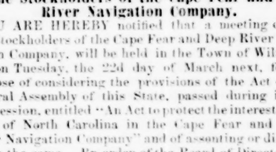
Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 89-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.
September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1859 64-ypd

For Sale.

300 BAGS ALUM SALT—2 bushels each,—by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Nov. 6, 1858. 61tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson and Bladen.
Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.
Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh. D. K. McRAE.
Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

N. A. McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.,

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Bladen Counties, and the Superior Courts of Moore County.
Dec'r 9, 1858. 71-3m

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

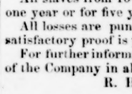
DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction. D. W. C. BENBOW.
Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE just received in store my Fall Stock, embracing the following articles, viz:

125 Bags Coffee.
65 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar—assorted.
65 " Pork.
50 Boxes good Tobacco.
75 " Candy.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
75 Boxes Crackers.

All of which will be sold for CASH, or on short time to the best of men.
E. F. MOORE & CO.
Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,
4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing.)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ¼ " do. " 1 do.
10 ¼ " MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.
W. C. TROY.
Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to
R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.
Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

Harper's & Godey's Magazines

for February. E. J. HALE & SON.

WORTH & UTLEY,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.
ROOFING, GUTTERING,
And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
July 29, 1858. 32-

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
P. P. SHAW & CO.,
31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,
ACCORDING TO THE
Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
June 30. 24-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.
☞Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.
April 25 1858. 5-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by
A. M. CAMPBELL.
March 24, '58. 96y

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also
The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.
M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Herring! Herring!! Herring!!!

50 BBLS. No. 1 Herring, just received and for sale by J. R. McDUFFIE.
Feb'y 19 90-4w

NEW
HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE subscriber will open on the FIRST MARCH, at the Old Stand of David Gee, next door to Alex'r Johnson, Jr., on East side Green Street, THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Children's Goods, Canes, &c.,

That has ever been brought to this market. In all my purchases I shall be guided by a desire to give my friends and customers the full benefit of every thing which seems MOST INVITING IN STYLE, MOST SUBSTANTIAL IN MANUFACTURE, and

Most Reasonable in Price.

☞See future advertisements.
A. McRIMMON.

Country Merchants are invited to examine my Wholesale Department.
Feb'y 18, 1859 90tf

Real Estate for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 9th March next, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock,

THE BLACKSMITH'S & WHEELWRIGHT'S SHOP on Hillsboro' Street—in the rear of Stedman & Horne's Store;
THE DWELLING HOUSE on the same lot;
THE DWELLING HOUSE on Moore Street;
A VACANT LOT adjoining, containing 1½ acres.
Terms liberal. A. E. GEIRSH.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctr.
Feb'y 19 90ts

Sugar House Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, primo *sweet* MOLASSES.
C. B. COOK.
Oct'r 14. 54tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

Deep River Coal.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.
July 8. 26tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.
C. B. COOK.
Oct. 14. 54-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Hay Street.
May 14, 1858. 11-1y

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders.
Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

To Builders.

THE letting out of the building of a new Church at Philadelphus, is postponed until the 12th March. Proposals will be received until that time. The Building is to be 40x60 feet. The Contractor to furnish all the materials and complete the job. Specifications may be obtained by application to either of the undersigned at Philadelphus P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.

DANIEL McNEILL,
DANIEL McCALLUM,
ARCH'D BUIE,
WM. McMILLAN,
NEILL BUIE, } Committee.

Feb'y 14, 1859 90*3t

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
Sheet and Shred Isinglass.

A PRIME ARTICLE,
Very extensively used for
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
And for Jellifying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.
PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, New York.
Dec. 10. 71*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

S. & J. GOULDING,
No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Ruches, Laces, Feathers, Flowers, Millinery Goods, Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.
Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

A Gift with Every Book
WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, EVANS & CO.,
J. H. PRESTON, Publishers,
677 Broadway, New York City.
Sept. 24. 49*6mos.eowpd

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.
WILSON, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Letters, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ty, and commodious buildings. The pupils from their entrance only. The students Department have the military drill expense. The young ladies board with the family. For circulars apply to Prof. RAIS Wilson, N. C.
Feb. 25. 92-3m

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THIS Institution is pleasantly located on the Carolina Rail Road, one hour's ride from and about the same from Greensborough. Session has just opened with 79 pupils, a ceeding that of the opening of any former Session have a large four-story building, well warmed tilated, with a full corps of

COMPETENT AND WILLING TEACHERS.

This Institution is free from *debt*. We have to beg money. We rely upon our own efforts up the school, and intend that it shall stand its own merit. Our school is not sectarian nine branches of the Christian Church represented we have teachers of different denominations, also making arrangements to have preaching for ters of different Churches.

The Institution is sufficiently far from the to be annoyed by the noise and confusion of *wagons*, and *negroes* belonging to the Rail Road.

THERE IS A CLEAN, BEAUTIFUL GROVE Surrounding the Building, in which the young have ample space for exercise. Our location healthful, with *pure cold water*, and clean. Our Discipline is Mild, but Firm. We endeavor both Head and Heart. We teach Economy and Neatness." Our Graduating course is

English Branches—per Session of 21 weeks—from	
French,	
Music,	
Embroidery,	
Leather,	
Wax Fruit and Flowers,	
Grecian Painting,	
Drawing and India Painting,	

Board exclusive of Washing and Lights

Diplomas will be given to young Ladies who regular course. Certificates of Advanced Standing be given to those who merit them, if obliged before completing the Course. Each lady will peected to cherish a high sense of character, and tain, on all occasions, an upright and lady portment.

A strict observance of the Sabbath, and regular tendance at Church, will be enjoined upon every ber of the Institution. For further information, J. W. THOMAS,
President Board of Trustees.
February 1, 1859. 92-3m

Plows! Plows!!

100 PLOWS, No. 6, 10, 11, 50 and 60.
1 Doz CORN-SHELLERS (Dbl wheels)
5 " Waldron's WHEAT SCYTHES.
For sale by GOLDSTON & FULLER
Feb'y 24 92-

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons not to trade for a NOTE given by us to William Shipman, for Hundred and Seven or Eight Dollars, dated about 22d December, A. D. 1858.

We have not received value for said Note, and are determined not to pay it.

A. J. LEMON,
ALEX'R LEMON.
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